

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XXXII. No. 79

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome street.—ALL HALLS EYE—LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—KIDNAPING—THE FORTY THIEVES.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE. 45 and 47 Bowery.—LOVE, LIES AND LULLABIES; OR, THE WINTER KINGS OF THE FUTURE.

WOODS THEATRE. Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—LUCIA TOM'S CABIN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway.—SONNAMBULA.

DODWORTH HALL, 906 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ will perform his MIRACLES—L'ESCRIMATEUR AND THE FAIR PRINCESS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—THEIR EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND HUMOROUS.—THE BLACK COON—SPIRIT HARK EATERS OF THE AMERICAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 791 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SONG, DANCE, ETC.—THE OCEAN VASHTI KAC—THE BLACK OCEAN.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFFIN & CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS.—THEIR EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND HUMOROUS.—THE OCEAN VASHTI KAC—THE BLACK OCEAN.

TOWN PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—THEIR EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND HUMOROUS.—THE OCEAN VASHTI KAC—THE BLACK OCEAN.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, COMEDY, BALLET, &c.—SCHOOLBOY'S FROLIC.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EREMIAN MURDER, BALLADS AND HUMOROUS.—THE BLACK MAN OF AGES.

THE BUNYAN TABERNACLE, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—THEIR EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND HUMOROUS.—THE OCEAN VASHTI KAC—THE BLACK OCEAN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 418 Broadway.—READ AND RIGHT AND FROM THE WASHINGTON TIMES—WONDERS IN NATURE, HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART. LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ART (Derry Gallery), 65 Broadway.—GRAND EXHIBITION.—PAINTING.—THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 20, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, March 19. The dispatches reached us after some slight interruption, caused on the island of Cape Breton, by a snow storm, which raged on Monday, and a temporary "going down" of the Irish telegraph line at an early hour yesterday morning.

Mr. Disraeli outlined the Derby Reform bill to Parliament on the 18th inst., and obtained leave to introduce the measure in the House of Commons next evening. He supported the general principle of the bill copiously. Mr. Gladstone, the cable is made to say, thought the figures "absurd," but reserved his argument until the bill was before the members. The debate is adjourned to the 25th instant. Forty prominent Fenians, including General Burke, were conveyed in iron to the county jail of Tipperary. Mr. Thiers and Jules Favre attacked Napoleon's foreign policy in the French Legislature, as inducing a union of Germany and Italy hostile to the interests of France. The Emperor Napoleon is in favor of the Catholic Powers assuming the Papal debt in proportion to, and guaranteeing its payment. Prussia will not protest against the incorporation of Poland in the Russian empire. The national cabinet of Hungary has been installed in the presence of the Emperor of Austria. Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian navy, has been recalled from the United States to assume command of the fleet in the Adriatic. Russia is said to be purchasing vessels suitable for war transports.

Consols closed at 91 for money in London. United States five-twentywents were at 74 1/2. Five-twentywents closed at 77 1/2 in Frankfurt yesterday.

Cotton closed steady in Liverpool yesterday, with middling uplands at 13 1/2 d. Broadstairs firm.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to further define the qualifications of members of Congress was introduced, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed. Numerous bills and resolutions of a local or unimportant character were reported, and referred, or otherwise acted upon. The action of the House on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill being announced, the Senate insisted upon its amendments, and agreed to a committee of conference. Mr. Johnson moved that the credentials of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Thomas himself requesting an investigation into the charges preferred on Monday. This motion was agreed to, and the credentials were referred. The report of the conference committee on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a joint resolution, prohibiting the issue of Agricultural College scrip to the States lately in rebellion excepting Tennessee, was introduced under a suspension of the rules, and passed by a vote of 103 yeas to 23 nays. The Senate's disagreement in the House amendment to the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was announced, and the amendment being insisted upon a committee of conference was asked for. Mr. Stevens called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which his bill providing for the confiscation of the public lands in the South was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the 11th of March, and attempted to read a speech in advocacy of his motion, but becoming too weak through ill health to finish it, Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, was called upon to read the remainder of it. Mr. Stevens then moved that it be postponed until the second Tuesday in December which was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of destitute people at the South. An amendment was offered by Mr. Butler authorizing the district commanders to assess certain sums for the purpose from landholders in their respective districts. The committee rose after a long discussion, without disposing of the bill or the amendments. A resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the interests of American commerce on the transit routes across the Central and South American isthmuses was adopted. The conference report on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was agreed to, and it now goes to the President for his action. The House soon after adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to amend an act for the prevention of frauds in the laying out of streets in New York was advanced to a third reading. Communications from the Board of Health relative to a quarantine station and from the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police relative to the controversy between Justice Connolly and himself were presented. The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Underground Railway Company was passed by a vote of twenty yeas to eleven nays. Numerous other bills of a local or personal nature were passed, and in the evening session the bill authorizing the Central Railroad to charge two cents and a half per mile passenger fare was taken up as a special order. It was reported after some discussion and ordered to a third reading. The report of the conference committee on the Constitutional Convention bill was adopted.

In the Assembly a large number of claim bills were passed. Some difficulty occurred in keeping a quorum present and the Assembly took a recess. On resuming, bills to prevent injury and loss of life to persons on railroad cars; to amend the act relative to the Commissioners of Emigration, and to prevent obstructions upon the piers and wharves and to regulate the use of slips and wharves in New York were passed.

THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, when, by resolution, Corporation Counsel Richard O'Grady was directed to assist Police Justice Michael Connolly in the suits instituted by him against Superintendent Kennedy. The Mayor communicated the fact of his having approved of the city tax budget, although there were some items in it that were objectionable.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and concurred with the Aldermen in directing the Corporation Counsel to assist Police Justice Michael Connolly.

from interfering with that thoroughfare, and to take the necessary legal measures to test the constitutionality of the commission. A resolution was offered requesting the Mayor to present Captain Freeman, of the ship *Readoyle*, with a suitably inscribed gold medal for his humane efforts in rescuing one hundred and seventy passengers from the ship *Bavaria*. It was laid over. The Board adjourned to meet on Thursday at two o'clock.

The batch of documents is furnished to the Legislature by the Police Commissioners relative to the action of Superintendent Kennedy in practically suspending Justice Connolly. In practically suspending Justice Connolly, the Commissioner of the Police, in the fourth district, embraces the general order issued by the Superintendent on the occasion, the report of the Commissioners themselves, and a lengthy statement from Kennedy. In the latter a number of affidavits are given, which extend over a period of six years, detailing the charges and conduct on the part of Justice Connolly, calculated, it is charged, to intimidate and degrade the officers and deter them from performing their duties.

The lease of the ferry from Whitehall street to Staten Island, for ten years, was sold to Commodore Vanderbilt yesterday, at auction, for \$1,000 per annum, and the franchise of the ferry to be established between the foot of Twenty-third street and Pavonia, N. J., was sold to the Erie Railway Company for \$50 per annum, the lease having ten years to run.

The funeral of General Strong took place yesterday at one P. M., from Calvary church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. A number of prominent citizens and friends of the family assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to this highly respected man. The service was conducted by the Rev. Drs. Tyng and Dyer, of St. George's church, of which congregation deceased had long been a member.

Register Harris, of the Board of Health, sent in his weekly mortality report for the week ending Saturday, March 16, to the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. The grand total of deaths during the week was three hundred and ninety. There were deaths from the following causes:—Measles, six; scarlatina, ten; cholera morbus and other diarrheal diseases, ten; accidents and negligence, nine.

The riots which occurred on St. Patrick's Day were the subject of excited conversation among the public generally and the policemen especially yesterday. Officer Kearney, one of the first of the policemen maltreated, gave an exciting statement of the affair. The wounded are still suffering seriously, and, although improving, several of them are still in a precarious condition.

The man found mortally wounded in Williamsburg on Monday night has been identified as John Fitzpatrick, an employee of Waterbury's ropewalk on Bushwick avenue. A young man named Nicholas Hughes who was seen in the company of deceased just previous to the murder has been arrested.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, 2d, yesterday an action was brought by Oscar Requa, administrator, against John W. Sherwood, to recover \$250, the value of some seven-thirty United States bonds deposited by the decedent, Emma Requa, with the defendant, her brother, for the benefit of her children. The plaintiff alleged that the decedent was temporarily deranged at the time of making the disposition. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant without leaving their seats.

A suit was brought in the Supreme Court, Circuit, 2d, yesterday by Wm. Copley, against George Haupt et al. for the recovery of \$125, the value of two hundred and fifty camels sold by plaintiff to defendants a short time previous to New Year's Day, 1866. Both the parties to this action are foreigners, and a large number of professional horticulturists were examined in reference to the value of camels during the holiday season, &c. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$88.00.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Kings county before Judge Gilchrist, yesterday, an action was brought by Mr. Francis Kowling against Washington Manley & Co., stock brokers, to recover \$11,000, the amount of bonds held by defendants in plaintiff's name and owned by him. It was claimed by plaintiff that defendants had refused to deliver the bonds to him, or return an equivalent in money, while they set up the defense that the bonds had been delivered to Mrs. Kowling on an order signed by her husband. Testimony was introduced by plaintiff proving that at the time defendants claimed they had given Mrs. Kowling the bonds he was almost at the point of death and unable to write. The jury rendered a verdict in his favor for \$10,641, subject to the court at General Term.

This was the second trial of the case.

In the Superior Court yesterday Anna Barrett was awarded by the jury \$2,000 damages against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries sustained by her last December in the collision of a Third Avenue car with a freight car of the Harlem Railroad.

In the General Sessions yesterday Patrick Kelly was convicted of robbery in the first degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years. Robert Maynard was convicted of obtaining a package of goods from E. S. Jaffray & Co. by means of a false taken, which was a check upon the Second National Bank, signed by Anderson & Maynard, who kept no account with the bank. Maynard was sent to the State Prison for two years.

In the Marine Court yesterday before Judge Alker and a jury, in the case of Moorey vs. the North and East River and Central Park Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad Company, which was an action by plaintiff to recover damages for the loss of the services of his wife, who had received injuries resulting from a collision of a passenger car and a locomotive, the property of the defendants, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$100—the assessment to be made in two equal sums upon both defendants.

The stock market was firm yesterday, and closed steady. Gold closed at 133 1/4 a 134.

There was but little change in the general aspect of commercial affairs yesterday, yet there were some marked changes. In imported merchandise business was fair, and in some commodities quite large, but in the absence of any material change in the price of gold prices were generally without noteworthy changes.

The cotton market ruled quiet, pending the receipt of later cable news, which arrived too late to affect the market. The price of cotton was steady, and the market ruled buoyant. Flour was 10c a 30c higher, and in some cases prices were advanced still further, but the demand was only moderate. Wheat and corn were higher. Provisions were dull and lower, except lard, which was firm. Freight rates were quiet. Naval stores were moderately active, and firm. Petroleum was steady. Wool was less active though quite steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Havana correspondence, dated March 13, says that a royal decree had arrived from Spain abolishing several taxes hitherto enforced, to take effect in July next, when a new impost substituted for them will go into operation. The measures are apparently liberal, but will in reality add twenty millions to the revenue from Cuba. The coolie immigration is increasing rapidly, and is attended with more than the usual cruelty and inhumanity. Passengers leaving Havana are subjected to the annoyance and detention consequent on the enforcement of the laws requiring their identification. Vessels from Europe with clean bills of health are not subjected to quarantine. The sugar market is dull. Freight rates are active, and exchange is tending downwards, currently on London, and quoted at 28 and 27 per cent discount.

Special letters from British Honduras, dated at Belize on the 22d of February, inform us that subsequent to their late reverses the British troops gained a very important victory over the Indians, who had been branding on the colonists. Quite a number of Indians—men, women and children—were killed by rockets thrown into a retreating crowd, many of their villages were burned and their corn fields laid waste. Considerable discontent existed in the public mind in Belize notwithstanding, and the colonists at large continued alarmed and excited. The sugar making season had opened, but operations were likely to be suspended for want of hands, and the same difficulty existed in the mahogany and logwood fields of the Northern district.

The Fenian news by the latest despatches gives little or no encouragement to the Brotherhood. There is a perfect stagnation in the excitement that prevailed during the entire of last week, and the belief is becoming general that nothing like an insurrection was initiated in Ireland, and that whatever disturbance occurred was quickly and easily quelled. The movement in Canada, however, attracting more general attention, and its inauguration is believed to be near at hand. The city of Montreal has been in a state of the most unwarrantable excitement for the last two or three days. The most startling rumors were set afloat, to the effect that the Victoria Bridge or the powder magazine was to be blown up. An extraordinary cabinet council was held, and it transpired that more troops had been telegraphed for to England. The garrison on the lake are being thoroughly equipped, and the volunteers are held in readiness for marching at a moment's notice. Our correspondents in St. Albans, Vt., say that there are many strange rumors about the streets, and that the

that very probably that little town will soon be the base of a Fenian column in Canada.

Our Richmond correspondent says that Hummell is about canvassing the State in order to counteract the influence excited by several prominent rebels who, having accepted the situation, are now endeavoring to influence the negro vote for their own political ends. Hummell is considered a good orator, and the question of opposing him with Henry A. Wise is mooted. Report says that Wardwell, for Mayor, heads a municipal ticket nominated by the negroes in Richmond.

The first vessel of a regular French government line between the Society Islands and San Francisco arrived at the latter place on Monday from Tahiti. The vessels will make monthly trips in future, and the base of supplies for those islands has been changed from Valparaiso to San Francisco.

A fire broke out in the Carroll House, Bothwell, Canada West, on Monday night, which destroyed the main portion of the town. Over one hundred houses were burned down, and a large number of families are thus rendered homeless and destitute.

Southern Reconstruction—The Power and the Programme of Secretary Stanton.

Has the age of miracles returned? One would think so from the amazing political events almost daily transpiring around us. How, for example, short of some miraculous agency, can we account for the extraordinary fraternalization on Monday last, at Columbia, the State capital of South Carolina, of whites and blacks at a political colored meeting for the celebration of the enfranchisement of the colored race. This meeting, by invitation, was addressed by General Wade Hampton (the owner only the other day of over a thousand negro slaves). W. F. Dassaure, and other leaders of the ruling white class of the Palmetto State, and by Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Nash, black men. That the best spirit of harmony prevailed on this novel occasion between these late white masters and black slaves on this new platform of civil and political equality is evident from the fact that the black speaker Nash, on behalf of his race, promised a petition to Congress to repeal the white rebel disfranchisement in the laws of Southern reconstruction which deprive the blacks of the political services of those in whom they have the greatest confidence.

Now the question recurs, what can be the secret of this wonderful fraternization of Wade Hampton, the embodiment of Southern white chivalry, and Beverly Nash, the representative of Hampton's emancipated black slaves? We think we have the explanation at hand. In the ten excluded States (census of 1860) the population of each was thus divided—excepting a rough estimate for Virginia deducting the new State of West Virginia:—

Alabama	437,981	Mississippi	437,494
Arkansas	238,101	North Carolina	631,109
Florida	111,259	South Carolina	291,088
Georgia	577,548	Texas	421,294
Louisiana	405,698	Virginia	696,711
Mississippi	353,901		
North Carolina	631,109		
South Carolina	291,088		
Texas	421,294		
Virginia	696,711		
Total	4,271,981		

At the present time, making allowances for natural increase on the one hand and the effects of the war on the other, in these ten States, in cutting off the whites and in increasing the blacks by accessions from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, brought-down for security as slaves during the war, the aggregate population is perhaps now about 4,500,000 whites against 3,750,000 blacks. The blacks are in the majority in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana; and they are probably about equal in numbers to the whites in Georgia, Alabama and Florida; and with universal black suffrage they form a strong balance of power in the other four States.

General Wade Hampton, then, is simply leading off in behalf of the dominant Southern white landholding class for this important Southern black balance of power in this work of Southern reconstruction. This is the true policy for Hampton and all his class and for the South. But, under the regulations of Congress the Secretary of War has a grand game to play for the negro vote, and he has also many advantages in his hands. The President is the chief executive officer in this business; but the military commanders appointed by him are General Grant's nominations, approved by Secretary Stanton. They report to General Grant, he reports to the head of the War Department, through whom all instructions beyond the usual routine of military authority must pass. The President may disagree with his Secretary of War in this thing, that thing or the other; but if Mr. Stanton will not yield there is no help for it, because under the new Tenure of Office bill he cannot be removed without the consent of the Senate. The radicals of Congress, in short, have thrown the protection of the Senate around Mr. Stanton, in order to secure through him, even against the President, if necessary, a thorough enforcement of the terms of Southern reconstruction. In the event of a hitch between the President and the Secretary we need not be at a loss in guessing the decision of Congress. The test of these reconstruction laws will settle one way or the other the impeachment question.

President Johnson, therefore, on trial, has no alternative of safety but that of leaving this reconstruction business to the management of Secretary Stanton, through General Grant and his five district commanders. We know, too, from the experience of the unfortunate General McClellan and others that Stanton, when he is not a man of half-way measures, but an energetic and decisive man, stopping at no impediments. He is accordingly the very man for Congress in this Southern work, and that he will so direct it as to be gratefully remembered in the republican national convention of 1868 we cannot doubt. The prize for which he is to contend is the Southern political balance of power now held by the blacks. If he can control this negro balance of power so as to place the excluded States in the hands of the republican party in their reorganization he may dispute even with General Grant the honors of the succession. The ruling Southern white class, the landholders, to whom the laboring class, the blacks, have mainly to look for work and bread, can, however, if they will only follow at once the example of Wade Hampton, secure their black voters in the organization of a new Southern party, comprehending the political and commercial interests of the South in the Union, with the social interests of both races blended in the same community. This is to be the great contest in Southern reconstruction, and so it will more distinctly appear as the work goes on.

The bill providing for a Commission of New York Wharves and Piers will be considered by the State Senate to-day, and should be rejected, together with all similar bills that may

be proposed during the present session. This particular measure has very much the appearance of a job and is full of imperfections. But good or bad, it is inexpedient to enact it into a law at this time. The State Constitutional Convention, which is now certain to be held, will beyond doubt lay down a system of government for this city which, to be efficient, economical and satisfactory to the people, must entirely change the existing system. The wharves and piers, as well as all other city property, will then probably be placed in the hands of a Department of Public Works, and all the present independent commissions will give place to departments responsible to one executive head. Any machinery that may now be put in motion by the Legislature will therefore be liable to be altered or interrupted by the operation of the new system, and the expense attendant upon the change will be an unnecessary charge upon the taxpayers. The people of New York who are interested in the prosperity of the city do not ask for any of these tinkering jobs at the hands of the present Legislature. The applicants for the Piers and Wharves bill, and for all the other schemes at Albany at this time, are only the speculators and lobbyists, who hope to make a profit out of them. They are looking to their own pockets and not to the real interests of the city and of the taxpayers. The Legislature should refuse to favor these jobs, and should leave the whole question of city reform in the hands of the Convention of Reform.

The Rev. Chevalier Abbott and the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

Our readers, some of them at least, have heard of Abbott's Life of the First Napoleon, a work the engravings of which not unfrequently remind one of the caricatures in *Punch*, or which, to put it more correctly, both because of the excellency of its illustrations and the accuracy of its historical statements, is not unworthy of a place side by side with Harper's celebrated *Journal of Civilization*.

It appears from a letter which we print in another column, and which we commend to those of our readers especially who have a liking for psychological studies, that this same Mr. Abbott, who has done so much justice to the memory of one Napoleon, has already set about collecting materials for the performance of a similar task for his great namesake and successor, the present ruler of France. If this letter does not prove to be a mischievous practical joke, perpetrated by some knowing wag, Mr. Abbott is going about his business in a somewhat practical manner. It is perfectly natural for an artist who has resolved upon a great historical picture to obtain, if possible, a sitting from the original. This favor it appears the Emperor accorded with "the most gratifying cordiality." It must, indeed, have been gratifying to the Emperor himself to listen to the glowing eulogy on his life and labors which Mr. Abbott tells us he pronounced in his presence, and which manifestly must have been written beforehand and carefully committed to memory—to be told by the impartial historian of his uncle that the "acts of his own administration were to be recorded in an equally friendly spirit," and that in order to do full justice to the subject and "to carry the conviction of the truth of the narrative to every impartial mind" the libraries and book-stalls of Paris had been explored by the historian himself, and that a similar work was being done by an agent in London. It would certainly have been strange if the imperial author of the *Life of Julius Caesar* had not been enchanted with the thought; strange if the interesting interview had not been "prolonged for nearly an hour;" stranger still, if, on the following evening, when the reverend chevalier was honored with a public presentation to the Emperor and Empress at a magnificent *soirée* in the Tuilleries, the Emperor had not, in the presence of four thousand guests, honored him as he honored no other. "When my name was mentioned," the reverend chevalier tells us, "the Emperor approached, and taking me by the hand said:—I am happy to see you, Mr. Abbott. I bid you welcome to the Palace of the Tuilleries." Why did the reverend chevalier not inform us how the Empress Eugenie looked and what her Majesty was graciously pleased to say? Did she, too, take him by the hand? But we must not be too inquisitive. Chevaliers are men of honor, and there are some things they may not tell.

America is becoming richer in the chevalier species of the *genus homo*; the Rev. John S. C. Abbott must now be added to the number. In the new role which he has assumed the Rev. Chevalier John S. C. Abbott has evidently a great deal to learn. Compared, for example, with the Chevalier Wilkoff, his powers of observation are grievously defective. From the book which Wilkoff has already given to the world and in which he has related his interviews with Louis Napoleon, with Lord Palmerston and Count Cavour and others, as well as his bootless chase after the beautiful Miss Gamble, Chevalier Abbott might have learned what was expected of men of his order when they are made the honored guests of illustrious personages. If the Chevalier Abbott could get a peep into that work on which the Chevalier Wilkoff is now engaged, and which will yet delight and astonish the world, he would see how much he had yet to learn. He has written a letter about Napoleon. With the exception of the few complimentary words which Napoleon addressed to himself, all that he tells us about the Emperor is that since he last saw him he looks fourteen years older. Inasmuch as he tells us in the same sentence that it is just fourteen years since he last saw him, the information surely is quite unnecessary. Chevaliers are proverbially vain; Mr. Abbott, however, if he would rise to any eminence in his order, must not obtrude self just quite so much.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill Passed.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill finally passed Congress yesterday, the report of the committee of conference having been agreed to by both houses. A formal opposition to the report was made by the democrats in the House, but without avail. The bill now goes to the President, and will no doubt be promptly returned, with his veto, and as promptly passed by the required two-thirds vote in the Senate and House. When this work is finished Congress will at once adjourn for the long recess, subject, however, to be re-assembled in case of any consummation of conduct on the part of the President in carrying out the law.

Another Border War.

The government is evidently in possession of evidence sufficiently strong to warrant the belief that another attempt is about to be made by the Fenian organization to invade the Canadian provinces. Yesterday a force of United States regulars, in numbers sufficient to load nine passenger cars, which would not be less than five or six hundred men, was despatched over the Hudson River Railroad for Oswego, where they will probably remain until their services are required on the frontiers. This looks as if the government is determined to again interfere for the preservation of our neutrality laws.

Forty Cents' Worth of Candy.

There has been a great deal of fuss made in some of the newspapers over certain alleged corruptions at the Custom House in this city and the official conduct of Collector Smythe. A committee of Congress sat for thirty days and thirty nights at the Astor House, collecting a fund of tattling and gossip and listening to all the tales carried to them by disappointed applicants for Custom House "plums," discharged officials and political brokers and jobbers. This trash they made up into a lengthy report, written in the most approved style of yellow covered literature, which they published with a flourish of trumpets intended to astonish the world and make the Collector of the port and the President of the United States shake in their shoes. Some of the newspapers seized upon the sensational document with an avidity which at once indicated that Collector Smythe had not properly appreciated their friendship and influence; but the public soon discovered that there was not in the whole report, from beginning to end, one particle of evidence connecting the Collector with any corruption or fraud or malpractice of any description in relation to money matters, excepting in one single instance, which, strangely enough, was stricken out by the committee.

This solitary piece of bribery and corruption, which was brought home to Collector Smythe by his own admission, was the bestowal upon one of the President's daughters of forty cents' worth of candy. When asked, upon his oath, if he had given money or any article or thing of value costing money, to any person in Washington, his reply was, "Yes, sir; I once gave Senator Patterson's lady forty cents' worth of candy." This was the only instance in which the use of money was proved against the Collector, and this was ignored and stricken out by the committee, together with another piece of evidence which connected a pious republican journal notorious for its abuse of the President with the Custom House pickings and stealings.

We are now furnished with a second edition of this report in a terrible speech by Mr. Hulburd in the House of Representatives, in which he seeks to alarm the Collector in the true Bombastes Furioso style. But the speech is as trashy as the report. There is not a single fact in it, from beginning to end, which in any way implicates Collector Smythe, in corrupt practices. There is rascally enough in the Custom House, outside of the Collector, and in the forty thousand dollar job got up by a "ring" who were anxious to secure for themselves the general order business; but either Mr. Hulburd and his committee were too stupid to find it out or had no desire to do so. The fact is there is one very curious feature connected with this investigation. While the Hulburd committee was sitting at the Astor House another committee was engaged in inquiring into the enormous whiskey frauds committed in this city and Brooklyn, as well as into other corruptions in the internal revenue system. Nothing has been heard of the latter committee or their labors and discoveries. Yet it is an admitted fact that the government has been robbed to the extent of millions of dollars through the negligence and connivance of revenue officials. Some developments have been made which show that most gigantic frauds are yet in the background, but scarcely a word of the testimony taken by the committee has been given to the public. What is the meaning of this? Collector Smythe is no politician, and the people laugh at his openness and candor. He probably believes that he has committed some very heinous offenses, bewildered as he has been by the tricks of political brokers and sharp Congressmen; but of what public interest is his forty cents' worth of candy as compared with the monstrous frauds, involving millions of dollars, perpetrated in the Internal Revenue Department? It looks very much as if all this outcry made by the Hulburd committee over the Custom House humbug were designed to divert public attention from the internal revenue frauds. No doubt some of the republican managers would be glad to cover up this matter and to raise a fuss over the Hulburd report, so that the silence of the other committee may not attract observation. But we insist that the public are more interested in ascertaining what officials are implicated in the gigantic frauds in the Internal Revenue Department, by which the Treasury has been robbed of millions of dollars, than in all the Custom House squabbles and intrigues put together, including collectors, Congressmen, copperhead Senators, President's relatives, veteran lobbyists, political jobbers, forty cents' worth of candy, old Mrs. Perry and all.

The Late Attack on the Police.

There is but one opinion abroad with reference to the rash and inexcusable attack made on the police during the procession on Monday, and that is that those who were parties to it should be summarily and severely punished. Without going into the merits of the case, or referring to the causes of the disturbance, or attempting to decide which party were the aggressors—for these are facts for the proper authorities to find out—we must condemn in the most unqualified manner the violence with which the police were assailed. It is absolutely necessary that the police should be sustained by the whole community in the performance of their duty. If they are not supported there can be no security for the preservation of peace. If the police are to be not only obstructed in their duty, but cruelly assaulted and wounded almost unto death, as in this late case, we cannot expect to be protected from the ravages of burglars or the attacks of highwaymen and cutthroats. The only organization upon which we can rely for

protection in this city and its surroundings is the police force, and if the police are not sustained we will be left to the mercy of the roughest elements of the community. In this point of view the collision which occurred during the procession on Monday must be unapologetically condemned, and those who participated in it must be regarded as gross violators of the law, and in no other light, no matter who they were or to what nationality they belong. While the general body of the participants in the celebration during which this unfortunate occurrence took place cannot be held responsible for it, inasmuch as they were wholly ignorant of the disturbance and pursued their line of march in an orderly and creditable manner, there is no excuse for the individuals who made the wicked and violent assault on the police, who, according to the facts as stated, were engaged in preserving order and affording every facility for the convenience of the processionists. The attack was wanton and lawless, and we trust the ringleaders will be brought to justice; and thus, by fastening the guilt upon the offending parties, the peaceful and well conducted portion—which comprised the vast majority of the celebrants—will be fully relieved from any odium which may be unthinkingly attached to them from the conduct of a few hot-headed individuals.

Maximilian in a New Phase.

The graphic letter of our special correspondent from the headquarters of the imperial army in Mexico, which we published yesterday, shows Maximilian in a new light. Our correspondent accompanied the army in its march to Queretaro, occasionally, however, being in advance and falling in with bands of liberals, and once with a band of guerrillas, who relieved him, course, of all his movable property. He writes, therefore, not from report, but from what he saw and actual experience.

It is evident that when Maximilian said, in the address he issued to the army, "that to-day places me in the front, that this is the day I have long and ardently desired to see and that we will fight bravely and tenaciously," it was not an unmeaning boast or a mere flourish of words. He has acted up to this part; for we find him marching at the head of his army and in command of it, undergoing all the fatigues and dangers of a regular campaign. Relieved of the control or assistance of the French, he stands upon his own bottom. His pride is aroused and his pluck is up, and, like a brave man, he is resolved to fight for his crown. We cannot help admiring this conduct, however much we may doubt his prudence in remaining in Mexico or his chance of success.

General Marquez was chief of staff to Maximilian. The army, which is variously estimated at from eight thousand to thirteen thousand men, was divided into three corps. The command of the first corps was given to General Miramon, the second corps to Marquez and the third to Mejia. The intention was to move out of Queretaro, in the direction of San Luis Potosi, probably with the expectation of engaging Escobedo in battle. The imperial army is not a large one, it is true, but there is some good material in it, and Maximilian has concentrated around him all the military talent of his party. The liberals must have a good force and it must be well managed, or they may find the imperialists too much for them. Escobedo's forces, which are supposed to be about twenty thousand men, were at or near San Luis Potosi, and occupied two-thirds of a circle, it was said, round the approaching army of Maximilian. Some of these specific military details as to the relative positions of the two forces must be taken with due allowance for mistakes. There seems to be no doubt that an important battle, and perhaps a decisive one, was imminent. The next news from Mexico, probably, will be highly interesting.

While all this was going on in the interior we learn that most of the French had left, and that Marshal Bazaine was to leave Vera Cruz for France in a day or two. The Marshal, however, was about to leave his regrets with the Mexicans in the form of a private box containing three hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, which it is said the guerrillas gobbled up as it was coming to Vera Cruz. Four hundred *Chasseurs d'Afrique* were sent in pursuit of the robbers, and the Marshal had appealed to Porfirio Diaz, the liberal general commanding along the road, to have investigations made. This, though a serious affair to Bazaine, is a comical ending to his career in Mexico, and a highly illustrative of that country. We cannot say whether Porfirio Diaz knew anything about these twenty-two thousand ounces or not, but he must have laughed in his sleeve when Bazaine called upon him for assistance. The scenes are continually shifting in Mexico, presenting to our view new, interesting and sometimes comical phases of the intervention and the war. From the present state of things we may look soon for news from our correspondent of an unusually important character.

A TIMELY WARNING TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Congress will soon adjourn, and the work of reconstruction will then go on under the control of the President, the Secretary of War and the military officers in the newly constructed districts of the South. It is for Mr. Johnson to see that he leaves no loophole for his enemies to creep in—that he